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Comprehensive Remedial Investigation/Feasibility
Study for Argonne National Laboratory-West Operable
Unit 9-04 at the Idaho National Engineering and
Environmental Laboratory (FINAL)

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Comprehensive Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for Argonne National Laboratory-West Operable Unit 9-04 at the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (FINAL)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In November of 1989 the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) was listed on the National Priorities List of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980. In response to this listing, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the State of Idaho negotiated a Federal Facility Agreement/Consent Order (FFA/CO) and Action Plan. This agreement described how the DOE, the EPA, and the State of Idaho would implement a remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) to characterize the nature and extent of the contamination and to evaluate the need to implement response actions.

Argonne National Laboratory-West (ANL-W) is included as Waste Area Group (WAG) 9 of the 10 INEEL WAGs identified in the FFA/CO. WAG 9 consists of 37 release sites, subdivided depending on the type of waste stream, into four Operable Units (OUs); 9-01, 9-02, 9-03, and 9-04. OU 9-04 is defined as the "WAG 9 Comprehensive RI/FS" in the FFA/CO. The RI/FS is designed to evaluate all release site characterization investigations conducted at WAG 9 to determine the cumulative and comprehensive risks posed to human health and the environment from past releases. The scope of the OU 9-04 RI/FS was defined in the Work Plan for Operable Unit 9-04 Comprehensive RI/FS (Lee et al., 1996).

Sites in the WAG 9 OUs are classified into the following categories: remedial investigation (RI) sites, interim action (IA) sites, Track 2 sites, Track 1 sites, "no action" sites, and new and unevaluated sites (i.e., those sites that were not listed in the FFA/CO). To date, ten Track 1 and two Track 2 investigations have been performed at WAG 9. An interim remedial action has been completed for OU 9-02 (ANL-08 Leach Pit). These previously submitted documents, together with new information gathered during the OU 9-04 RI, were used in the development of the baseline risk assessment (BRA) detailed in this document.

The objectives of the WAG 9 Comprehensive RI/FS are the following:

- To reevaluate all release sites listed in the FFA/CO to make sure waste processes were not overlooked
- To conduct a complete screening of all release sites and retain those release sites with contaminants of concern above INEEL background levels
- To determine or define the nature and the extent of contamination associated with each of the WAG 9 retained sites
- To determine the current and potential future cumulative and comprehensive risk to human health and the environment posed by WAG 9 retained sites.

In addition to the 37 sites that were identified in the FFA/CO for WAG 9, four potential sites and two OU 10-06 sites have also been included for evaluation in the OU 9-04 Comprehensive RI/FS. The wastes in these sites originated inside the ANL-W facility and are located within a mile of the ANL-W administrative boundary. By including them into the OU 9-04 Comprehensive RI/FS, the identification, disposal history, types of wastes present, and risks associated with the sites can be documented under the OU 9-04 record of decision.

To support the OU 9-04 RI/FS, sampling was conducted of the interbeds below the ANL-08 Leach Pit, and a new monitoring well was installed downgradient of ANL-01A Main Cooling Tower Blowdown Ditch in order to fill the data gaps identified in the OU 9-04 RI/FS Work Plan.

The BRA evaluated the potential adverse health effects on human and ecological receptors for both a current and future land-use scenario. The BRA considered risks associated with the "no action" alternative, and only evaluated contaminants that were released to the environment from past disposal practices and incidental releases.

The results of the BRA indicated that, of the 37 ANL-W release sites, only seven sites would be retained and evaluated under the OU 9-04 comprehensive RI/FS. The seven retained sites included one Track 1 site (ANL-61A), one Track 2 site (ANL-08), and five RI/FS sites (ANL-01A, ANL-01, ANL-09, ANL-35, and ANL-53). Four of these retained sites (ANL-08, ANL-01, ANL-09, and ANL-53) were subdivided into smaller, more manageable areas for the human health risk assessment based on the physical characteristics of the site. The BRA human health risk assessment results indicated that for the current and future occupational scenario, Cs-137 and Ra-226 would produce an unacceptable risk to humans at site ANL-01—Industrial Waste Pond. While the radionuclide, Cs-137 was the only contaminant to have an unacceptable risk for sites ANL-09—Canal and ANL-09—Mound. No contaminants exceeded the hazard index of 1 for either the current or future occupational exposure route.

For the potential 100- and 1,000-year future residential scenario, carcinogenic risks were unacceptable for the 100-year external radiation exposure at ANL-01—Industrial Waste Pond for Cs-137 and Ra-226 and for release site ANL-09—Mound for Cs-137. Release site ANL-61A produced unacceptable risks at 100- and 1,000-years for ingestion of soil and ingestion of homegrown produce exposure pathways because of the PCB-contaminated soil. The PCB contaminated soil was removed in the summer of 1997 and a summary is included in Appendix L of this report. While the external radiation exposure at ANL-01—Industrial Waste Pond shows an unacceptable risk for Ra-226 for the 1,000-year future residential scenario. In addition the cumulative exposure from all release sites for the 100- and 1,000-year future residential scenario produced unacceptable risks for the ingestion of groundwater and inhalation of vapors from indoor water use exposure pathways because of high levels of arsenic in the soil.

ANL-W has no unacceptable hazard indices for the current or future occupational exposure scenarios. But, for the potential 100- and 1,000-year

future resident, the hazard index of 1 was exceeded for the ingestion of soil pathway at ANL-01—Industrial Waste Pond, ingestion of homegrown produce at three sites (ANL-01A—MCTBD, ANL-01—Industrial Waste Pond, and ANL-01—Ditch B), and for the cumulatively (all sites) calculated ingestion of groundwater pathway. The contaminants which accounted for these high hazard indices are arsenic and hexavalent chromium for the ingestion of soil pathway, mercury and zinc for the ingestion of homegrown produce pathway, and arsenic and fluoride for the cumulatively determined ingestion of groundwater pathway.

The results of the WAG 9 ERA indicate that of the 37 ANL-W release sites, eight (ANL-01, ANL-01A ANL-04, ANL-05, ANL-09, ANL-29, ANL-35, and ANL-36) produce potentially unacceptable risks for ecological receptors due to metals. One site ANL-35 also had unacceptable risks for ecological receptors due to organics. Five of these sites (ANL-01, ANL-01A ANL-04, ANL-09, and ANL-35) have been retained for further evaluation in the feasibility study. Three sites (ANL-05, ANL-29, and ANL-36) were screened from inclusion in the feasibility study in Section 7. These three sites only contained one inorganic within acceptable limits for each site.

The feasibility study evaluated the release sites that were identified in the BRA and ERA and pose unacceptable risks to human health and the environment. The feasibility study identified five remedial alternatives and evaluated each on their ability to reduce the risk to human health and the environment by eliminating the exposure pathway or reducing the source of the risk. Of the five alternatives three were retained and extensively evaluated using the nine CERCLA criteria. Two alternatives were screened because they did not meet the remedial action objectives by eliminating the exposure pathway or reducing the source. DOE, along with the regulators (IDHW and EPA) will evaluate the remaining alternatives and select the preferred alternative for use at WAG 9. This preferred alternative will then be presented to the public and any comments that are received will be reviewed and incorporated when appropriate. The selected remedial action alternative will then be chosen and implemented at ANL-W.

One of the release sites (ANL-01A—MCTBD) being investigated in the RI/FS was originally designated as a Land Disposal Unit (LDU) under the COCA agreement. This site was designated as a LDU because of the release of a caustic material that occurred after November, 1980. Because this site retained its LDU designation, special requirements were established in the FFA/CO Agreement for its cleanup. A conference call with IDHW/DEW was held on October 3, 1997 to determine the RCRA/CERCLA integration for the ANL-01A—MCTBD. It was determined that the MCTBD is a RCRA LDU and will be remediated under the CERCLA process in accordance with the applicable substantive requirements of RCRA/HWMA, if an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment is demonstrated. However, the Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order (FFA/CO) has only adopted RCRA corrective action [3004 (u) & (v)], and not RCRA/HWMA closure. Therefore, upon completion of the remedial action, the DOE-CH must receive approval from the IDHW/DEQ director that the MCTBD has been closed pursuant to RCRA/HWMA closure requirements.

This document presents the results of the RI/FS phase of the OU 9-04 Comprehensive RI/FS. Background information that has been conducted prior to this RI/FS phase is presented in Section 1. A discussion of the INEEL and ANL-W's geographical setting, operational history, and physical characteristics is provided in Section 2. The risk management considerations identified from the performance of the OU 9-04 BRA are based on the site and contaminant screening evaluations, nature and extent of contaminant evaluations, and the human health risk assessment described in Sections 3 through 5, respectively. Section 6 presents the risks to the ecological receptors. While, Section 7 develops of remedial action objectives and general response actions. The development of remedial alternatives is shown in Section 8. The screening of the alternatives in Section 9, and finally the detailed analysis of alternatives in Section 10. Section 11 presents summaries and conclusions of the OU 9-04 RI/FS.

Appendices A through M contain OU 9-04 site characterization analytical data and other information to support the human health and ecological risk evaluations.

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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

AEC U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

AF adjustment factor

ANL-W Argonne National Laboratory-West

ANL-09 Interceptor Canal

ANP Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion

ALARA as low as reasonably achievable

AMWTF Advanced Mixed Waste Treatment Facility

ARAR applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement

BAF bioaccumulation factor

B(a)P benzo(a)pyrene

bgs below ground surface

BLM Bureau of Land Management

BLS below land surface

BRA Baseline Risk Assessment

C2 Category 2

CDC Conservation Data Center

CEC cation exchange capacity

CERCLA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CF concentration factor

CFA Central Facilities Area

CLP Contract Laboratory Program

CMP corrugated metal pipe

COCs Contaminants of Concern

COCA Consent Order and Compliance Agreement

COLIWASA composite liquid waste sampler

COPC contaminant of potential concern

CRAVE Carcinogen Risk Assessment Verification Endeavor

CRDL contract required detection limits

CRQL contract-required quantification limit

CSM conceptual site model

D&D decontamination and decommissioning

DEHP Bis2-ethylhexylphthalate

DOD Department of Defense

DOE Department of Energy

DOE-CH Department of Energy-Chicago Operations Office

DOE-ID Department of Energy-Idaho Operations Office

DQO data quality objective

EBR-II Experimental Breeder Reactor II

EBSL ecologically based screening level

ECAO Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office

ED exposure duration

EPA Environmental Protection Agency

ER Environmental Restoration

ERA ecological risk assessment

ERIS Environmental Restoration Information System

ESRP Eastern Snake River Plain

FCF Fuel Conditioning Facility

FMF Fuel Manufacturing Facility

FS Feasibility Study

FSP Field Sampling Plan

FFA/CO Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order

FR Federal Register

FFA/CO Federal Facilities Agreement/Consent Order

G&A general and administrative

GI gastrointestinal

GIS Geographic Information System

gpm 30 gallons per minute

GRA general response actions

ha hectare

HEAST Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables

HFEF/N Hot Fuel Examination Facility/North

HFEF/S Hot Fuel Examination Facility/South

HEPA high efficiency particulate air filer

HI hazard index

HpCDD heptachlorinated dibenzodioxin

HpCDF heptachlorinated dibenzofuran

HxCDD hexachlorinated dibenzodioxin

HxCDF hexachlorinated dibenzofuran

HQ hazard quotient

IDAPA Idaho rules for prevention of significant deterioration of air quality

IDHW Idaho Department of Health and Welfare

IFR Integral Fast Reactor

INEL Idaho National Engineering Laboratory

INEEL Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory

INPS Idaho Native Plant Society

IR ingestion rate

IRIS Integrated Risk Information System

IWP Industrial Waste Pond

ICPP Idaho Chemical Processing Plant

keV kiloelectron volt

LDR Land Disposal Restrictions

LDU Land Disposal Unit

LLW low level waste

L&O Laboratory and Office Building

LOAEL lowest observed adverse effect level

L&V Limitation and Validation

MCLs maximum contaminant levels

MCTBD Main Cooling Tower Blowdown Ditch

MEK methyl ethyl ketone

MeV megaelectron volts

MF modifying factor

mgy million gallons per year

MS matrix spike

MSD matrix spike duplicate

MSL mean sea level

NEPSHAP National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

NCP National Contingency Plan

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NOAEL no observed adverse effect level

NPL National Priorities List

NRC Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NRF Naval Reactors Facility

NRTS National Reactor Testing Station

O&M operations and maintenance

OCDD octachlorinated dibenzodioxin

OCDF octachlorinated dibenzofuran

OU Operable Unit

PAHs polyaromatic hydrocarbons

PCB Polychlorinated Biphenyl

PeCDD pentachlorinated dibenzodioxin

PeCDF pentachlorinated dibenzofuran

PPE personnel protective equipment

PUF plant uptake factor

QA/QC Quality Assurance/Quality Control

QAPiP Quality Assurance Project Plan

QC Quality Control

RAGS Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund

RAO remedial action objectives

RBC risk-based concentration

RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RD remedial design

RD/RA remedial design/remedial action

RESL Radiological and Environmental Sciences Laboratory

RfC reference concentration

RfD reference dose

RI Remedial Investigation

RI/BRA Remedial Investigation/Baseline Risk Assessment

RI/FS Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

RME reasonable maximum exposure

RML Radiological Measurement Laboratory

RPMs remedial project managers

ROD Record of Decision

RWMC Radioactive Waste Management Complex

SAP Sampling and Analysis Plan

SDGA screening and data gap analysis

SF slope factor

SL-1 Stationary Low Power Reactor-1

SLERA screening level ecological risk assessment

SMC Specific Manufacturing Capability

SMO Sample Management Office

SQLs sample quantitation limits

SNAPTRAN System for Nuclear Auxiliary Power Transients Program

SOP standard operating procedure

SRP Snake River Plain

SRPA Snake River Plain Aquifer

SUF site use factor

SVOC semivolatile organic compound

TAP toxic air pollutants

TBC to-be-considered

TCDD tetrachlorinated dibenzodioxin

TCDF tetrachlorinated dibenzofuran

T/E threatened or endangered

TCL target compound list

TCLP toxicity characteristic leaching procedure

TIC tentatively identified compound

T-RACT toxic air pollutants reasonable available control technologies

TRV toxicity reference values

TSCA Toxic Substances Control Act

TREAT Transient Reactor Test Facility

UCL upper confidence level

UF uncertainty factor

UMTRA uranium mill tailings remedial action

USFWS U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

USGS U.S. Geologic Survey

UST underground storage tank

UTL upper tolerance level

VOA volatile organic analysis

VOC volatile organic compound

WAC waste acceptance criteria

WAG Waste Area Group

WERA WAG ecological risk assessment

ZPPR Zero Power Physics Reactor